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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/838,378	04/19/2001	Don Rutledge Day	AUS920010002US1	9253

35525   7590   12/22/2008

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EXAMINER
PILLAI, NAMITHA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/22/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

ptonotifs@yeeiplaw.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/838,378	DAY ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	NAMITHA PILLAI	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *29 August 2008*.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-6,8-14,16-21 and 23-25* is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-6, 8-14, 16-21 and 23-25* is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
PTOL-326 (Rev. 08-06)   Office Action Summary   Part of Paper No./Mail Date 18

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1.   The Examiner acknowledges the BPAI Decision mailed on 8/29/08. In view of

the decision, prosecution has been re-opened. Claims 1-6, 8-14 and 16-25 have been

rejected in view of the prior arts disclosed below.

2.   In view of the BPAI Decision mailed on 8/29/08, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY

REOPENED. A rejection of claims 1-6, 8-14 and 16-25 is set forth below. To avoid

abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two

options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply

under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed

by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. A Director of the Technology Center has

approved of reopening prosecution by signing below:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of
> matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the
> conditions and requirements of this title.

3.   Claims 9-14, 16-21 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the

claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The claims recite an

apparatus but do not disclose physical hardware devices that are included in this

apparatus. The claims recite "means" components and "modules" that are included in an apparatus but the specification does not clearly describe these "means" components and "modules" as hardware devices.

4.   Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The claim recites a computer readable medium which as described in the specification includes transmission type media (page 20, lines 8-13).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

5.   Claims 1, 6, 9, 14, 17, 21, 24 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being clearly anticipated by "HTML 4.01 Specification", herein referred to as HTML.

Referring to claim 1, HTML discloses a method, in a data processing system, for navigation between pages within a series of pages (page 1 of web page "HTML 4.01 Specification"). The links provides at the top of the HTML page includes "next" link that allows for navigation between the pages of the HTML document. The client computer which displays this web page and the server machine from which this page is accessed comprises the data processing system. HTML discloses receiving a document, wherein the document comprises a current page within a series of pages and wherein each page within the series of pages includes a link to a contiguous page within the series of

page (page 1 of web page "HTML 4.01 Specification" and page 1 of web page "About

the HTML 4 Specification"). The page "HTML 4.01 Specification" is first received and

displayed to a client computer for the user to view the web page. This web page as

shown in page 1 includes the "next" link to access a contiguous page within the series

of pages. When the "HTML 4.01 Specification" page is the current page and is one of a

series of pages. Both the "HTML 4.01 Specification" and "About the HTML 4

Specification" web pages are examples of a series of pages. HTML discloses

responsive to receiving the document, identifying a series link in the current page,

wherein the series link references a contiguous page within the series of pages (page 1,

Source code, "cover[1]", line 8). The source code associated with the "HTML 4.01

Specification" page discloses how the code identifies the series link "next" which

references the contiguous page within the series of pages. HTML discloses responsive

to a series link being identified in the current page, automatically associating a series

link control with the series link (page 1, Source code, "cover[1]", line 8). The executing

source code is responsible for identifying the link in the current page and the source

code automatically associates the series link with the series link control. HTML

discloses that activation of the series link control results in navigation to the contiguous

page referenced by the series link (page 1 of web page "HTML 4.01 Specification").

The "next" link at the top of the page is selected by the user to navigate to the

contiguous page that comes after the "HTML 4.01 Specification" page.

Referring to claim 6, HTML discloses that the series link control comprises at

least one of a button, a menu item, and a keyboard shortcut (page 1 of web page

"HTML 4.01 Specification"). The "next" link is a menu item providing the option for the user to choose amongst other menu item links at the top of the page.

Referring to claim 9, HTML discloses an apparatus, in a data processing system, for navigation between pages within a series of pages (page 1 of web page "HTML 4.01 Specification"). The links provides at the top of the HTML page includes "next" link that allows for navigation between the pages of the HTML document. The client computer which displays this web page and the server machine from which this page is accessed comprises the modules which are an apparatus in a data processing system. HTML discloses receipt means for receiving a document, wherein the document comprises a current page within a series of pages. HTML discloses that each page within the series of pages includes a link to a contiguous page within the series of pages. See page 1 of web page "HTML 4.01 Specification" and page 1 of web page "About the HTML 4 Specification". The page "HTML 4.01 Specification" is first received and displayed to a client computer for the user to view the web page. This web page as shown in page 1 includes the "next" link to access a contiguous page within the series of pages. When the "HTML 4.01 Specification" page is the current page and is one of a series of pages. Both the "HTML 4.01 Specification" and "About the HTML 4 Specification" web pages are examples of a series of pages. HTML discloses identification means, responsive to receiving the document, for identifying a series link in the current page, wherein the series link references a contiguous page within the series of pages (page 1, Source code, "cover[1]", line 8). The source code associated with the "HTML 4.01 Specification" page discloses how the code identifies the series link "next" which

references the contiguous page within the series of pages. HTML discloses association means, responsive to identification of a series link, for automatically associating a series link control with the series link, wherein activation of the series link control results in navigation to the contiguous page referenced by the series link. See page 1, Source code, "cover[1]", line 8. The executing source code is responsible for identifying the link in the current page and the source code automatically associates the series link with the series link control. See page 1 of web page "HTML 4.01 Specification". The "next" link at the top of the page is selected by the user to navigate to the contiguous page that comes after the "HTML 4.01 Specification" page.

Referring to claim 14, HTML discloses that the series link control comprises at least one of a button, a menu item, and a keyboard shortcut (page 1 of web page "HTML 4.01 Specification"). The "next" link is a menu item providing the option for the user to choose amongst other menu item links at the top of the page.

Referring to claim 17, HTML discloses an apparatus for navigation between pages within a series of pages (page 1 of web page "HTML 4.01 Specification"). The links provides at the top of the HTML page includes "next" link that allows for navigation between the pages of the HTML document. The client computer which displays this web page and the server machine from which this page is accessed comprises an apparatus. HTML discloses a communications module, wherein the communications module receives a document, wherein the document comprises a current page within a series of pages and wherein each page within the series of pages includes a link to a contiguous page within the series of pages (See page 1 of web page "HTML 4.01

Specification" and page 1 of web page "About the HTML 4 Specification"). The page

"HTML 4.01 Specification" is first received and displayed to a client computer for the

user to view the web page. This web page as shown in page 1 includes the "next" link

to access a contiguous page within the series of pages. When the "HTML 4.01

Specification" page is the current page and is one of a series of pages. Both the "HTML

4.01 Specification" and "About the HTML 4 Specification" web pages are examples of a

series of pages. HTML discloses a link discovery module, wherein the link discovery

module identifies a series link in the current page that references a contiguous page

within the series of pages responsive to receipt of the document, and automatically

associates a series link control with the series link responsive to identification of the

series link. See page 1, Source code, "cover[1]", line 8. The source code associated

with the "HTML 4.01 Specification" page discloses how the code identifies the series

link "next" which references the contiguous page within the series of pages. See page

1, Source code, "cover[1]", line 8. The executing source code is responsible for

identifying the link in the current page and the source code automatically associates the

series link with the series link control. HTML discloses that activation of the series link

control results in navigation to the contiguous page referenced by the series link (page 1

of web page "HTML 4.01 Specification"). The "next" link at the top of the page is

selected by the user to navigate to the contiguous page that comes after the "HTML

4.01 Specification" page.

Referring to claim 21, HTML discloses that the series link control comprises at

least one of a button, a menu item, and a keyboard shortcut (page 1 of web page

"HTML 4.01 Specification"). The "next" link is a menu item providing the option for the

user to choose amongst other menu item links at the top of the page.

Referring to claim 24, HTML discloses a computer program product, in a

computer readable medium, for navigation between pages within a series of pages

(page 1 of web page "HTML 4.01 Specification"). The links provides at the top of the

HTML page includes "next" link that allows for navigation between the pages of the

HTML document. The client computer which displays this web page and the server

machine from which this page is accessed include a computer program product with a

computer readable medium that carries out the claimed features. HTML discloses

instructions for receiving a document, wherein the document comprises a current page

within a series of pages and wherein each page within the series of pages includes a

link to a contiguous page within the series of pages (See page 1 of web page "HTML

4.01 Specification" and page 1 of web page "About the HTML 4 Specification"). The

page "HTML 4.01 Specification" is first received and displayed to a client computer for

the user to view the web page. This web page as shown in page 1 includes the "next"

link to access a contiguous page within the series of pages. When the "HTML 4.01

Specification" page is the current page and is one of a series of pages. Both the "HTML

4.01 Specification" and "About the HTML 4 Specification" web pages are examples of a

series of pages. HTML discloses instructions, responsive to receiving the document, for

identifying a series link in the current page, wherein the series link references a

contiguous page within the series of pages (See page 1, Source code, "cover[1]", line

8). The source code associated with the "HTML 4.01 Specification" page discloses how

the code identifies the series link "next" which references the contiguous page within the series of pages. HTML discloses instructions, responsive to identification of a series link, for automatically associating a series link control with the series link. See page 1, Source code, "cover[1]", line 8. The source code associated with the "HTML 4.01 Specification" page discloses how the code identifies the series link "next" which references the contiguous page within the series of pages. The executing source code is responsible for identifying the link in the current page and the source code automatically associates the series link with the series link control. HTML discloses that activation of the series link control results in navigation to the contiguous page referenced by the series link (page 1 of web page "HTML 4.01 Specification"). The "next" link at the top of the page is selected by the user to navigate to the contiguous page that comes after the "HTML 4.01 Specification" page.

Referring to claim 25, HTML discloses a method, in a data processing system, for navigation between pages within a series of pages (page 1 of web page "HTML 4.01 Specification"). The links provides at the top of the HTML page includes "next" link that allows for navigation between the pages of the HTML document. The client computer which displays this web page and the server machine from which this page is accessed comprises the data processing system. HTML discloses in response to a command to go to a given page in a series of linked pages, identifying a series link in the given page, wherein the series link references a contiguous page within the series of pages (See page 1, Source code, "cover[1]", line 8). In response to the user clicking the "next" link, the source code identifies in the HTML page a link which references the next page that

comes after the current web page. HTML discloses responsive to a series link being

identified in the given page, automatically associating a series link control with the

series link. See page 1, Source code, "cover[1]", line 8. The source code associated

with the "HTML 4.01 Specification" page discloses how the code identifies the series

link "next" which references the contiguous page within the series of pages. The

executing source code is responsible for identifying the link in the current page and the

source code automatically associates the series link with the series link control. HTML

discloses that activation of the series link control results in navigation to the contiguous

page referenced by the series link (page 1 of web page "HTML 4.01 Specification").

The "next" link at the top of the page is selected by the user to navigate to the

contiguous page that comes after the "HTML 4.01 Specification" page.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 2, 3, 10, 11 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over HTML and U. S. Patent No. 6,226,645 B1 (Bae et al.), herein referred

to as Bae.

Referring to claim 2, HTML does not disclose identifying a series link comprises

searching at least one link in the document for a keyword. Bae discloses searching at

least one link in the document for a keyword (column 2, lines 29-32). It would have

been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Bae
searching at least one link in the document for a keyword. Bae discloses providing this
searching mechanism for a keyword is efficient and faster for accessing specific link
data (column 2, lines 16-25). This provides motivation for HTML to learn from Bae.
Therefore one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated
to learn from Bae searching at least one link in the document for a keyword.

Referring to claim 3, HTML and Bae discloses that the step of searching at least
one link comprises searching at least one of link text, graphic filename, alt text, and
uniform resource locater (Bae, column 2, lines 29-35).

Referring to claim 10, HTML does not disclose that the identification means
comprises search means for searching at least one link in the document for a keyword.
Bae discloses searching at least one link in the document for a keyword (column 2, lines
29-32). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention
to learn from Bae searching at least one link in the document for a keyword. Bae
discloses providing this searching mechanism for a keyword is efficient and faster for
accessing specific link data (column 2, lines 16-25). This provides motivation for HTML
to learn from Bae. Therefore one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would
have been motivated to learn from Bae searching at least one link in the document for a
keyword.

Referring to claim 11, HTML and Bae disclose that the search means comprises
means for searching at least one of link text, graphic filename, alt text, and uniform
resource locator (Bae, column 2, lines 29-35).

Referring to claim 18, HTML does not disclose that the link discovery module searches at least one link in the document for a keyword. Bae discloses searching at least one link in the document for a keyword (column 2, lines 29-32). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Bae searching at least one link in the document for a keyword. Bae discloses providing this searching mechanism for a keyword is efficient and faster for accessing specific link data (column 2, lines 16-25). This provides motivation for HTML to learn from Bae. Therefore one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Bae searching at least one link in the document for a keyword.

7.   Claims 4, 12 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HTML and U. S. Publication No. 2002/0091754 A1 (Jang et al.), herein referred to as Jang.

Referring to claim 4, HTML does not disclose the step of identifying a series link comprises searching a uniform resource locater of at least one link for an ascending or descending number with respect to the uniform resource locater of the document. Jang discloses searching a uniform resource locater of at least one link for an ascending or descending number with respect to the uniform resource locater of the document (page 1, paragraph 14). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Jang searching a uniform resource locater of at least one link for an ascending or descending number with respect to the uniform resource locater of the document. Jang discloses that searching and identifying the uniform resource locator with number data is a quick and easy manner to identify a distinct URL. This provides

motivation for HTML to learn from Jang. Therefore one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Jang searching a uniform resource locater of at least one link for an ascending or descending number with respect to the uniform resource locater of the document.

Referring to claim 12, HTML does not disclose that the identification means comprises means for searching a uniform resource locator of at least one link for an ascending or descending number with respect to the uniform resource locator of the document. Jang discloses searching a uniform resource locater of at least one link for an ascending or descending number with respect to the uniform resource locater of the document (page 1, paragraph 14). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Jang searching a uniform resource locater of at least one link for an ascending or descending number with respect to the uniform resource locater of the document. Jang discloses that searching and identifying the uniform resource locator with number data is a quick and easy manner to identify a distinct URL. This provides motivation for HTML to learn from Jang. Therefore one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Jang searching a uniform resource locater of at least one link for an ascending or descending number with respect to the uniform resource locater of the document.

Referring to claim 19, HTML does not disclose that the link discovery module searches a uniform resource locator of at least one link for an ascending or descending number with respect to the uniform resource locator of the document. Jang discloses searching a uniform resource locater of at least one link for an ascending or descending

number with respect to the uniform resource locater of the document (page 1,

paragraph 14). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the

invention to learn from Jang searching a uniform resource locater of at least one link for

an ascending or descending number with respect to the uniform resource locater of the

document. Jang discloses that searching and identifying the uniform resource locator

with number data is a quick and easy manner to identify a distinct URL. This provides

motivation for HTML to learn from Jang. Therefore one skilled in the art at the time of

the invention would have been motivated to learn from Jang searching a uniform

resource locater of at least one link for an ascending or descending number with

respect to the uniform resource locater of the document.

8.   Claims 5, 13 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over HTML and U. S. Publication No. 2008/0282329 A1 (Shuster).

        Referring to claim 5, HTML does not disclose the step of identifying a series link

comprises searching a uniform resource locator of at least one link for an alphabetic

sequence with respect to the uniform resource locator of the document. Shuster

discloses searching a uniform resource locator of at least one link for an alphabetic

sequence with respect to the uniform resource locator of the document (page 7,

paragraph 50, lines 4-11). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the

time of the invention to learn from Shuster searching a uniform resource locator of at

least one link for an alphabetic sequence with respect to the uniform resource locator of

the document. Searching through the uniform resource locator provides for a filtering

mechanism that is efficient and quick to access the desired data. This provides

motivation for HTML to learn from Shuster. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time

of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Shuster searching a uniform

resource locator of at least one link for an alphabetic sequence with respect to the

uniform resource locator of the document.

Referring to claim 13, HTML does not disclose that the identification means

comprises means for searching a uniform resource locator of at least one link for an

alphabetic sequence with respect to the uniform resource locator of the document.

Shuster discloses searching a uniform resource locator of at least one link for an

alphabetic sequence with respect to the uniform resource locator of the document (page

7, paragraph 50, lines 4-11). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the

time of the invention to learn from Shuster searching a uniform resource locator of at

least one link for an alphabetic sequence with respect to the uniform resource locator of

the document. Searching through the uniform resource locator provides for a filtering

mechanism that is efficient and quick to access the desired data. This provides

motivation for HTML to learn from Shuster. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time

of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Shuster searching a uniform

resource locator of at least one link for an alphabetic sequence with respect to the

uniform resource locator of the document.

Referring to claim 20, HTML does not disclose that the link discovery module

searches a uniform resource locator of at least one link for an alphabetic sequence with

respect to the uniform resource locator of the document. Shuster discloses searching a

uniform resource locator of at least one link for an alphabetic sequence with respect to

the uniform resource locator of the document (page 7, paragraph 50, lines 4-11). It

would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn

from Shuster searching a uniform resource locator of at least one link for an alphabetic

sequence with respect to the uniform resource locator of the document. Searching

through the uniform resource locator provides for a filtering mechanism that is efficient

and quick to access the desired data. This provides motivation for HTML to learn from

Shuster. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been

motivated to learn from Shuster searching a uniform resource locator of at least one link

for an alphabetic sequence with respect to the uniform resource locator of the

document.

9.   Claims 8, 16 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over HTML and U. S. Patent No. 6,701,354 B1 (Philyaw et al.), herein referred to as

Philyaw.

        Referring to claim 8, HTML does not discloses that the series link control

comprises a mouse pointer and wherein the step of associating the series link control

with the series link comprises automatically placing the mouse pointer over the series

link without intervention from a user. Philyaw discloses a mouse pointer and

automatically placing the mouse pointer over the series link without intervention from a

user (column 10, lines 43-46). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the

time of the invention learn from Philyaw a mouse pointer and automatically placing the

mouse pointer over the series link without intervention from a user. The automatic

positioning of the mouse pointer is an automated process of a known manual process

where the user places the mouse pointer over the link to select the link. This alleviates the effort that a user would need to take to make such a link selection. This provides motivation for HTML to learn from Philyaw.

Referring to claim 16, HTML does not disclose that the series link control comprises a mouse pointer and wherein the association means comprises means for automatically placing the mouse pointer over the series link without intervention from a user. Philyaw discloses a mouse pointer and automatically placing the mouse pointer over the series link without intervention from a user (column 10, lines 43-46). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention learn from Philyaw a mouse pointer and automatically placing the mouse pointer over the series link without intervention from a user. The automatic positioning of the mouse pointer is an automated process of a known manual process where the user places the mouse pointer over the link to select the link. This alleviates the effort that a user would need to take to make such a link selection. This provides motivation for HTML to learn from Philyaw.

Referring to claim 23, HTML does not disclose that the series link control comprises a mouse pointer and wherein the link discovery module automatically places the mouse pointer over the series link without intervention from a user. Philyaw discloses a mouse pointer and automatically placing the mouse pointer over the series link without intervention from a user (column 10, lines 43-46). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention learn from Philyaw a mouse pointer and automatically placing the mouse pointer over the series link without

intervention from a user. The automatic positioning of the mouse pointer is an

automated process of a known manual process where the user places the mouse

pointer over the link to select the link. This alleviates the effort that a user would need

to take to make such a link selection. This provides motivation for HTML to learn from

Philyaw.

Conclusion

10.   Responses to this action should be submitted as per the options cited below: The

United States Patent and Trademark Office requires most patent related

correspondence to be: a) faxed to the Central Fax number (571-273-8300) b) hand

carried or delivered to the Customer Service Window (located at the Randolph Building,

401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), c) mailed to the mailing address set forth in

37 CFR 1.1 (e.g., P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450), or d) transmitted to the

Office using the Office's Electronic Filing System.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Namitha Pillai whose telephone number is (571) 272-

4054. The examiner can normally be reached from 8:30 AM - 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Doon Chow can be reached on (571) 272-7767.

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file.

PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a

possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record

includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35

U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published

in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG

89.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is

(571) 272-2100.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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